Chapter 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

The term "discourse" is used on the grounds that test sentences are read out "in context," as follow-ups to prior sentences which are said to provide a "discourse context" for the interpretation in question *Schiffrin* et al (2001:15). Discourse is more than a random set of utterances: it shows connectedness Sanders et al (2006: 591). ln their famous Cohesion in English, Halliday and Hasan in Sanders describe text connectedness in terms of reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion Sanders et al (2006: 591).

Cohesion is defined as "a semantic relation between an element in the text and some other element that is crucial to the interpretation of it" Halliday & Hasan in Prados and Penuelas (2012:41). It occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another (Ren, 2011:744). Cohesion as the basis of an article, is also the important form of showing the style and characteristics (Li, 2013:1393). It is linked to all kinds of term relationships, cohesion method generally includes two types, there are: grammatical and lexical cohesion (Li, 2013:1393). The grammatical cohesion can be divided into four kinds of forms; (Hu Zhuanglin, P, 68-69) "such as reference, substitution, ellipsis, and connection (Li, 2013:1393).

Reference can be identified as the situation in which one element cannot be semantically interpreted unless it is referred to another element in the text. Pronouns, articles, demonstratives, and comparatives are used as referring devices to refer to items in linguistic or situational texts. Reference may either be *exophoric* or *endophoric* (M.Bloor & T. Bloor in Bahaziq, 2016:113).

The methodology for analysis of reference chains consists of four stages: (1) identifying the cohesive semantic element (simply to show that it is a referent), (2) determining how this element refers to other entities within the text (anaphoric,

exophoric, etc.), (3) comparing findings of ST and TT, and (4) interpreting how the referential relationship shows a causal connection to the context (of situation) in both texts (Schnese, 2001:6).

Roughly speaking, endophora obtains when reference is assigned to an element/set of elements in the preceding (*anaphora*) or following (c*ataphora*) discourse, while exophora obtains when reference is assigned to an element in the context of situation. According to Halliday and Hasan, only endophora is genuinely 'cohesive' (Kolaiti, 2005:339). Endophoric relations are of two kinds: those which look backin the text for their interpretation, which Halliday&Hasan call anaphoric relations, and those which look forward in the text fortheir interpretation, which are called cataphoric relations (Brown and Yule, 1983:192). Anaphora turns out to be a special case: the case where the resources brought to bear on the interpretation of a referential utterance consist of 'information imparted by earlier sentences in the same conversation' (Recanati, 2002:7). *Cataphora* on the other hand is "the co-reference of one expression with another expression which follows it. The following expression provides the information necessary for interpretation of the preceding one" (Gutwinski in Abdellah, 2007:29).

In daily life conversation, people usually make conversation to give and accept their information. But they also do not know the meaning of the subject that they are discussing and it is usually make misunderstanding so we can solve this problem by using discourse analysis that it is called Endophora. Endophora is divided into two categories : Anaphora and Cataphora. It does also not only occur in conversation that happened between two people but also can be done on the text, even on the monologue in film or video. Then TED-Ed's is one kind of TED that give information and shares the idea through monologue speaker.

1.2 Statement of The Problems

Based on the background of the research above, the problems can be formulated as follows:

1. What types of Endophora that emerges in TED-Ed's?
2. Do those of Endophora are performed ?

1.3 Objectives of The Research

1. To find out the types of Endophora that are analyzed.
2. To find out how those types of Endopora are performed.

1.4 Significances of the research

The result of the research can be signified as follows:

1. This study is expected to the students especially in English Language Education Faculty of Tarbiyah Islamic University of Nahdlatul Ulama Jepara can be expert knowledge especially about the interpretation of Endophora in the Three of Video Clips in TED-Ed's.

2. the result of the this study becomes the referencing in the teaching learning process especially about Endophora in which how to recognize Endophora in a text.